The People's Press.

VOL. XIX. SALEM, N. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1871. NO. 5.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—Cash in advance.

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" six months,.....1 00
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POETRY.

Saturday Night,

The work-day week has cast its yoke
Of troublous toil and careful quest;
The lingering twilight's saffron cloak
Trails o'er the dusky west;
And curfew-clocks, with measured stroke,
Chime in the hour of rest.

From fallow fields and woody dells
The crickets chirp their pleasant lays,
The kine come up with tinkling bells,
Through all the loomy ways;
And buckets drip by busy wells,
And ruddy ingles blaze.

His whirling wheel the miller stops,
The smith his silent anvil leaves,
His ringing ax the joiner drops,
No more the weave weaves:
His loaded wain the peddler props
Beneath the tavern eves.

A happy hush, a tranquil balm,
As if the week-day work and care
Were lifted off, and left us calm,
Pervade the quiet air—
A sense as of a silent psalm,
A feeling as of prayer.

For now the night with soft delay,
Seems brooding like a tender dove,
While the last hours of Saturday
Shut in the hours of love,
And the sweet Sabbath spans the way
To holier homes above.

God help us all, since here below
Few Saturdays are ours at best,
And out of pain and earthly woe
Few days of Sabbath rest;
God grant us that we may yet know
The Sabbath of the blest.

Select Miscellany.

HASTY WORDS.

"Mother please look here and see my pretty block-house. When I'm a man we will have one just like it."

I glanced at a four-years old Harry, who had constructed a most wonderful edifice in the middle of my sitting-room.

"I am afraid it will not keep out much of the snow," said I.

"But it would be so nice in the summer," said Harry, laughing merrily, and springing to my side, he threw his little arm around my neck, saying, "Oh, mamma, I love you so!"

"Harry," said I, kissing him, "will you run tell Bridget to have warm biscuit for tea?"

He started quickly, and as he started his foot caught in a light stand upon which I had placed a rare Parian vase with a rose-bud just unfolding its crimson petals in it. The stand fell over, and the vase (a gift from my dead mother) was shattered.

"You naughty boy" I cried angrily, "you deserved to be whipped. Pick up those pieces instantly, and put them in the coal-hod."

He stooped, carefully picked up the fragments, scratching his little fingers as he did so against the sharp edges. He carried them away and was gone some time. When he returned it was with something clasped tightly in his hand.

Coming to me he placed a five-cent piece in my lap, saying timidly, "will that buy you a new vase, mamma?"

What evil demon possessed me to take the coin, his sacredly cherished treasure, (a kind neighbor had give him for some little office) and throw it from me, I know not.

Harry picked it up with tears running down his face, and sat down upon his stool with his hands folded so meekly. Presently he said: "May I go and play with Eddie Porter?"

"I don't care where you go," said I crossly, "so you keep out of my sight."

Harry went to the closet where his coat and hat hung, put them on, and came and stood by my side.

"Mamma, will you please forgive me? I am so sorry;" and he put his lips up for a kiss. Oh, God, forgive me! I pushed the little fellow away! He stood by the door a moment, looking pitifully at me. It is twenty-five years ago to-day since he stood there; but I can see him with his blue coat and grey worsted skating cap, and the little red mittens, as if it were but yesterday. But I looked coldly at him; the door opened and shut, the little feet went slowly down the stairs. I heard him go out unfastening the gate.

Looking out of the window I saw the little fellow lift his face with a smile as he saw me, which gave place to a pitiful quiver of the lips as he saw I took no notice of him. I watched the darling down the street with a strange undefined feeling, till the little coat and red mittens were no longer visible.

Twice a sudden impulse moved me to call him back, but I crushed it down. Oh, would to God I had! Well, I sewed all through the afternoon. At four o'clock I put away my work and sat by the window. Conscience began to reproach me for my conduct; "I don't care," said I, "my beautiful vase is a ruin." "What is the value of all the vases in the world, compared with your child? Have you not spoken crossly to that dear little Harry, who is always so cheerful and obedient? And this is not the first time either, and you calling yourself a christian mother, too? Suppose Harry should be suddenly taken away from you. Wouldn't your cruel words haunt you forever?"

I could bear this no longer. I arose and picked up the stray litter about the room to give it a more tidy appearance.

Then I went to the window, peering anxiously through the gloom, but seeing nothing of my boy. My heart became terribly heavy, this suspense was unbearable. Hastily throwing a shawl over my head, I ran into Mrs. Porter's:

"Have you seen Eddie?" was the question before I entered the room. "Have you seen Harry?" "He was over here at half past two; he and Eddie went over to Josie Gray's. I think—"

What she thought I never knew, for at that moment Eddie rushed in breathless, screaming, "Mother, mother! Harry Loring is drowned! We were sliding on the mill pond, and there was a hole in the ice with snow on it, and Harry did not see it, and—"

"Hush Eddie," said his mother, looking at me fearfully. "Here is Mrs. Loring."

There was a great silence in the room broken only by the blithe, sweet voice of a canary, and the pur of a Maltese cat.

Presently Mrs. Porter came toward me, and placed her hand softly upon my shoulder, saying, "Ella, my poor child!"

I never moved, but sat looking with my eyes upon an awful picture. A cold, gray afternoon, a pond, little boys playing upon it, one little figure, well known to me suddenly disappearing through the treacherous ice, down, the little hands grasping at cruel weeds, the sweet mouth full of water. And those wicked sinful words ringing through my ears, "I don't care where you go, so long as you keep out of my sight!" There was a mist before my eyes, a ringing in my ears. I remembered leaving the house with a blind feeling going where my Harry was. Then came a horrible sense of the earth giving way under my feet and I knew no more.

A pleasant feeling of warmth, a languid sense pervading my system, I opened my eyes and glanced around the room. A strange woman by the fire; at the foot of the bed my husband with his hands over his eyes. I tried to think where I was, and what had happened, but in vain.—Then my attention was arrested by a little figure in a red flannel night dress, cuddled up in a big chair—my Harry! Then it all flashed across my mind. I sat up straight in bed with a faint "why!"

"What is it?" said I feebly.

"You must not talk; lie down. Oh! darling, darling!" and the strong man wept like a child. And the little figure came and jumped on the bed, and putting his arms around my neck, cried too. And I, quite puzzled to know what it all meant, cried also.

The strange figure came forward and took Harry away, saying: "Be careful Mr. Loring, everything now depends upon quiet."

"Tell me all now" said I, "I must know. I had such a horrible feeling! Oh! Harold! I dreamed Harry was drowned!"

His face grew white:

"He was near death. George Gray got him out of the pond; Gray sent down to the office for me; I went after Dr. Hooper, and he come right up. There was but a spark of life left, but we succeeded at last."

"How many days ago was it Harold?" said I.

"Seven weeks ago yesterday," said he smiling.

"Seven weeks," said I, "Impossible!"

"You have been very sick with brain fever, Ella. You were very near death, for days we despaired of ever seeing you conscious again. You would say, "Harry is drowned, and I made him drown himself." Last night Dr. Hooper said the crisis was at hand; if you lived through the night you would get well. Oh, Ella! I am so thankful you are spared to me."

"I have been so weak and sinful, Harold," said I, and then told him all, not keeping back anything.

He heard me through, stroking my hair in a gentle fashion; when I had finished he said:

"It has taught you a lesson, Ella dear." And that was all.

I soon recovered. For a long time I could not bear Harry out of my sight. It seemed as if I could not atone for my wicked conduct. The thought makes me shudder now—if it had been that Harry had never come back to me, and that the last words he heard from his mother's lips were so unkind. I have had three children since then, and not one of them has heard a cross or hasty word from me.—Oftimes my patience has been sorely tried, but one thought of that horrible death to which Harry came so near, drives the demon away.

Mothers bear patiently with these innocent little ones. Are there not many whose eyes, resting upon this simple story, fill with bitter tears at the recollection of the unkind words, and even blows to little children laid away forever.

Who would not give all their worldly possessions, yes, years of their lives, to recall those hasty words, that made their child's lips quiver pitifully and the clear eyes dim with tears! Ah! you cannot have them back even for a moment to kiss the sweet red lips. They are gone and your sin remains!

Another Eugene Aram--A Remarkable Murder Trial.

The history of Ruloff, the murderer, who was last Friday sentenced to be hanged at Binghamton, N. Y., is very singular. He is now a man of sixty-five years of age, and, so far as can be ascertained, his first step in the crime was taken only twenty-six years ago, when he had almost reached the age of forty. He is a scholar of unusual attainments, and previous to his fall, he was not only a lawyer, but also a physician and mechanic, and skilled in all three professions. His wife and child disappeared twenty-six years ago, and he was put on trial for abducting them, but escaped. Then he was tried for the murder of his child, and was convicted, but, before sentence was passed, the judgment was overruled, and he was discharged, because no body had ever been found. In all these cases, as well as when he has been tried subsequently for other offences, he has acted as his own counsel, and conducted his affairs with great skill. On one occasion, when incarcerated for some offence, he gained the good will of the jailor, who made him a tutor for his son. In reward, Ruloff led the young man astray. This pupil, in letters and in crimes, was a companion of Ruloff in the burglary which resulted in the death for which he has just been tried. The young man was drowned in crossing the river with the third burglar, and Ruloff was thus the only one of the three left to be brought into court.—Much of Ruloff's history is unknown, but some facts of his late career have come to light. On two occasions he has defended his own accomplices in New York County Courts, under an assumed name, acts a bold defiance which must stand almost alone in criminal history. In his room in New York city were found not only a quantity of burglar's tools, but a half finished treatise on the grammars of nations, written by his hand. The feeling of the people in Binghamton, against this literary bandit was so strong that his acquittal was impossible from the first, and there was an avowed purpose to lynch him if the most unfavorable verdict was not recorded against him, and yet in the face of such hostility he defended himself as calmly as if he were the paid counsel of a stranger.

Another paper says: Ruloff has a history that is truly stranger than fiction. He is sixty-five years of age, and has for twenty-seven years led a life of crime. Deceiving, swindling, robbing, murdering; yet, in the midst of all these accursed deeds, he found much time to devote to the acquisition of knowledge, to the mastering of tasks and problems that happily make the majority of men gentler, nobler and better. This cold-blood murderer and consummate scoundrel is a profound philologist, a good criminal lawyer, and possesses considerable intimacy with the cognate sciences of medicine and chemistry. And strangest, perhaps, of all, is the startling fact that this hardened criminal is a self taught man, one who was a close student for the pure love of knowledge. And equally mysterious are the facts that a manuscript work on philology and a translation from the French form the strongest links in the evidence that at last convicted this remarkable burglar and murderer. At his trial he defended himself with an amount of legal acumen and knowledge that might have acquitted him had the evidence been less strong against him.

A True Hero.

A few days since, one of those genuine acts of heroism so seldom witnessed, occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is one indeed which entitles the name of Enos. J. Hoopes to be placed upon the record of those who surrendered their lives sooner than desert their post. It appears that a wheel of one of the cars attached to a freight train bound West, had come off, and the car was being carried down a grade by the momentum of the train. The train of which Mr. Hoopes was engineer was coming East, and, as he neared the wrecked train, he thought that he saw something wrong. Owing to the darkness, Mr. Hoopes stepped to the firemen's side, which was near the other track. At this moment the engine struck the wreck, breaking Hoope's leg in four places, crushing his hip, tearing away half of one of his feet, and knocking him in company with the firemen and one of the brakesmen back into the tank. The conductor and the other brakesman was in a rear car, ard did not know of the disaster. The train was not so much injured as to delay its progress, and Mr. Hoopes knew that if it was not promptly stopped it must run into the hind end of the one next ahead, which would stop at a station less than three miles off for water. Mr. Hoopes, crushed and bleeding, dragged himself slowly and painfully over the prostrate bodies of his comrades to the throttle-valve of his engine, shut off the steam, whistled "down-brakes," sounded the summons for the conductor, and fell back exhausted. When the train stopped, and the conductor came forward, Mr. Hoopes was trying to stop the flow of blood from his wound by tying up his shattered leg, and said: "It is all up with me; do the best you can for me." He lingered until next day in great agony, which he bore with his usual bravery, and then died, lamented by all who knew him.—*Phil. Age.*

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Laconia, New Hampshire, on the morning of the 18th ult. It was accompanied by a deep, rumbling noise. The shock was also felt at Lake Village, N. H., and was so severe as to jar the houses, shake crockery about, and start logs from the ice in the bay.

The Rejected Stone.

I have heard a story—I cannot tell whether it is true or not—out of some of the Jewish Rabbis; it is a tale concerning the text: "The stone which the builders refused, the same is become the headstone of the corner." It is said that when Solomon's temple was building all the stones were brought from the quarry, ready cut and fashioned, and there were marked on all the blocks the places where they were to be put. Among the stones was a very curious one; it seemed of no describable shape, it appeared unfit for any portion of the building. They tried it at this wall, but it would not fit; they tried it in another, but it could not be accomplished; so, vexed and angry, they threw it away. The temple was so many years in building that this stone became covered with moss, and grass grew around it. Everybody passing by laughed at the stone; they said Solomon was wise, and doubtless all the other stones were right; but as for that block, they might as well send it back to the quarry, for it was meant for nothing. Year after year rolled on, and the poor stone was still despised; the builders constantly refused it. The eventful day came when the temple was to be finished and opened, and the multitude was assembled to see the sight. The builders said: "Where is the topstone? Where is the pinnacle?" They little thought where the crowning marble was, until one said, "Perhaps that stone which the builders refused is meant to be the topstone." They then took it and hoisted it to the top of the house; and as it reached the summit they found it well adopted to the place. Loud hosannas made the welkin ring, as the stone which the builders refused thus became the headstone of the corner. So it is with Jesus Christ. The builders cast him away. He was a plebeian; he was a man of poor extraction; he was a man who was acquainted with sinners, who walked in poverty and meanness; hence the world-wise despised him. But when God shall gather in all things that are in heaven and that are in the earth, then Christ shall be the glorious consummation of all things.

"Christ reigns in heaven the topmost stone,
And well deserves the praise.

He shall be exalted; he shall be honored, his name shall endure as long as the sun, and all nations shall be blessed in him, yea, all nations shall call him blessed.—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.*

The Greatly Afflicted City---How Richmond has Suffered.

At the opening of this new year it is without mournful interest to look back at the great disasters that have befallen Richmond since it became a city. In 1811 the theatre on Broad street, where the Monumental Church now stands, was destroyed by fire, and seventy-two persons, including the Governor of Virginia, were burned to death. During the war, besides the sufferings usual in a besieged city, the ammunition factory of Brown's Island exploded in 1863, killing thirty three young girls and six males, including Rev. J. H. Woodcock, engaged there. In 1865, at the evacuation, nearly the entire business portion of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1868, at a political celebration on Mayo's Island, the bridge broke down, killing Col James R. Branch, one of the first citizens, and four other persons. The year 1870 was thick with disasters. In April, the floor of the court-room at the Capitol gave way, killing fifty-seven, and wounding over 100 persons. A few months afterward, a large portion of the city was submerged by flood, causing great destruction of property; and on Christmas morning, the Spotswood Hotel, with the valuable block of buildings, adjoining was destroyed by fire, and eight human beings burned to death, besides four never heard from, and supposed to have shared the same fate.

But it is a comfort to us all to know that these disasters have never cast down our people, and that they shall look hopefully for prosperity to Him of whom the Psalmist has said: "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in Him."—*Richmond Dispatch, January 2.*

An effort is to be made to bring in the territory of Colorado as a State. A bill to this effect was this week introduced into the United States Senate. It is scandulous the way States are made new-a-days, in the interest of the Radical party. Colorado has hardly one-third the population required for one Congressional representative, yet if she is admitted, she will have wo Senators and one Representative, giving her in the upper house as much weight as the largest State in the Union.

The Millerites of Massachusetts have not been cast down by the repeated failures of Gabriel to blow his horn at the times selected by them. They have now fixed upon the 11th of February for that interesting event.

Two colored woman have been convicted before the U. S. Court at Charleston, S. C., of voting in the recent State election, and each fined $10 and costs. Suppose that had been white men who voted the Conservative ticket illegally! Wouldn't they have caught it?

The eastward bound train on the Central Pacific Railroad, had its mail car robbed, near Alta, on the evening of the 21st ult. The robbers entered the car by means of false keys, and carried off all the registered letters and a package containing $10,000 in greenbacks, escaping with their plunder.

California produced 8,000,000 gallons of wine from the vintage of last year. The grape season in that State extends over a period of six months.

AGRICULTURAL.

Manure for the Garden.

Ground that is to be used for vegetables next Spring, should be manured now. Haul out from the barn yard all the manure that can be spared for this purpose, and spread it over the surface, and then plow under, and leave the soil in slight ridges until spring. If the manure is fresh and warm it will become sufficiently cool and decompose by spring, and its juice thoroughly incorporated with the soil. When the surface of the land is nearly level, and there is no danger of the manure washing away, it may be spread upon the surface, even after the ground is frozen. For vegetables, the enriching materials should be thoroughly decomposed and incorporated with the soil; and we do not know of a better way of doing this than to begin in autumn, plowing once at this time, and again in spring. The heavy rains will do more towards mixing the materials than any manipulation with spade or plow.

Look to the Winter Wheat.

It is rare to find a field of winter wheat on which there are no low spots where the water lies on the surface. Much might have been done to prevent this by "furrowing out" as soon as the grain was sown. Now it must be done with the hoe and spade. Some wheat may be destroyed by the operation, but not one-tenth of what will be "water-killed" if the water is allowed to remain on the land.

Let not a moment be lost in attending to this matter. It is by no means a substitute for underdraining, but it is so far better than nothing. If the land is low commence to dig where there is an outlet, and make water follow you into the land. You will be astonished to find how much fall there is, even on land that is apparently on a dead level. Try it and you will save wheat enough to buy a first-class agricultural library.

Animals that Chew the Cud.

Ruminating animals gather their food rapidly, give it a few cuts with the teeth and swallow it. It goes to an interior receptacle, where it is moistered; this is very essential, if it be dry hay. When the animal has filled himself, he masticates the food thus stowed away in his stomach, raising it cud by cud. When a portion is completely masticated, it passes to another receptacle, and the progress of digestion goes on. Thus an ox, if left to himself, will raise and masticate all his food thus stowed away in his stomach. If he be pushed and worked hard, and does not have time to masticate, he falls off in flesh, his health is poor, his digestion incomplete.

The horse, on the contrary, however much in a hurry he may be, must masticate each mouthful before he swallows it. A hungry ox, let into a meadow, will fill himself in twenty minutes, while a horse would want at least and hour and twenty minutes to take the same amount of grass. The ox, deer, sheep, goat, chamois and rabbit, being the natural prey of ferocious beasts, are endowed with the extra stomachs, in which hastily to stow away the food without mastication. This may perhaps, be regarded as a wise provision of Nature, enabling them to sally forth where the food is plenty, and in a short time fill themselves and retire to a place of safety to ruminate their food at their leisure.

Cotton Crops Since 1845.

It is an interesting item in the wealth of the country to examine into the increase of the cotton crop in the South. The following is a report of the crops since 1845:

Years.	Bales.
1844-45	2,384,503
1845-46	2,100,537
1846-47	1,778,651
1847-48	2,347,634
1848-49	1,728,596
1849-50	1,006,706
1850-51	2,355,257
1851-52	3,015,029
1852-53	3,262,882
1853-54	2,930,027
1854-55	2,847,339
1855-56	3,528,845
1856-57	2,939,519
1857-58	3,113,962
1858-59	3,851,481
1859-60	4,669,770
1860-61	2,656,086
1861-65	no rec'd
1865-66	2,193,987
1866-67	2,019,774
1867-68	2,593,993
1868-69	2,434,039
1869-70	2,154,946

STATE ITEMS.

Detectives are on the track of a startling crime suspected to have been committed two years ago, near South Mills, Camden County. About that time a young man from Georgia visited South Mills to remove the remains of his brother, who had been killed during the war. The young man had plenty of means, and remained at the house of a suspicious character, who, it is now supposed, murdered him for his money, as nothing has been heard of him since he was seen in company with the suspected party.

The colored Republicans of Wilmington are getting their dander up, because their white brethren exercise a disposition to monopolize all the offices. The former think that as they won the fight, they deserve the spoils.

It is said that the Temperance Ovation which takes place in Raleigh this month, will be a grand affair.

The Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., will be in operation in a few weeks. The necessary funds have been paid in and an agent sent to Washington to make arrangements for opening.

In a recent fire at Scuffletown, in Greene county, a man named Edward Jones, who was sleeping in the building, was burned to death, before assistance could be procured. The horrors of the scene were intensified by the howlings of a pet dog which perished with its master.

A negro horse-thief, giving his name as Williams, was captured in Newbern on the 23d ult., with a stolen horse in his possession.

The season for robins has opened in Halifax county, and the *News* says that thousands of these birds are to be seen in that locality.

The highest priced tobacco received last year at Danville, was from Mr. George Geffries, of Alamance, and brought $175 per hundred.

A suspicious character, calling himself E. B. Allen, was ordered to leave Greensboro on the 14th ult., and he did so.

J. M. McCorkle, Esq., of Salisbury, was on Saturday last, elected Reporter to the Supreme Court. The choice could hardly have fallen upon an abler man.

A few days since a colored girl in Anson county killed her aged mother by beating her, and afterwards fled in company with a colored preacher.

A farmer in Rutherford county, says the *Vindicator*, had a sow which by miscarriage, lost her pigs, and was subsequently fatted for pork. On killing her recently, it was found that one of her pigs had been retained, and actually was *petrified*. This is stated as a positive fact.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Naval battle took place in the Pacific Ocean, on the 20th December last, between the Prussian frigate *Medusa* and two small French Gunboats *Curieux* and *Bruieux*, resulting in the two latter being sunk. The *Curieux* carried only four brass 12 pounders, and the *Bruieux* carried two 12 pounders and one 24 pounder. The Prussian ship was armed with 13 heavy guns. The French frigate *Cercel* has started to hunt up the Medusa.

Poor folks must find it hard to live in Paris. Here are some of the market prices: For Rabbits $7; Chickens $11; Geese $14; Turkies, $18; Eggs, 40 cents a piece. Dog flesh is sold at $1 50 per pound. Rats, $1 per pair; Cats $4 each; Mule meat, $2 per pound. All food is very scarce and costly.

The English infantry is slowly falling to pieces, and popular opinion throughout England is beginning to demand a cabinet that will deal sternly with affairs now going on in Europe. In plain words, the English people are becoming wearied of their apathy, and are itching to join in a general war dance.

The entire population of the United States, including territories, &c., is 38,308, 239, being a gain of 6,864,078 since 1860, or about 21 per cent. A similar gain for the next ten years will give us a population of over 46,000,000.

The widow of Thomas D'Arcy Mc Gee, the celebrated Irish patriot, who was murdered in Montreal some two or three years ago, was recently found dead in her bed room, having expired while upon her knees performing her devotions.

An eruption of the volcano of Ceburrocca, in Mexico, on the 11th ult., destroyed the villages of Ahuacatlan, Ixlan and Xaba, besides a number of valuable plantations.

A will, bearing date of 1855, has been proved fraudulent in Providence, R. I., by the fact that the paper on which it is written contains the water-mark, "A P & Co., superfine," when no paper thus marked was manufactured and sold before 1860.

The recitation by a class in the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, was suddenly interrupted on Thursday week, by flames bursting forth from beneath the Professor's platform. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

Commissioner Pleasanton has recommended to Congress the passage of a bill extending the Tobacco Warehousing system, so as to give the West and the South equal facilities with the sea-board cities.

The trial of C. P. Bowen, the Radical Congressman from South Carolina, for bigamy, is fixed for February 13th.

The United States Senate has appropriated $40,000 to pay the expenses of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States for the past five or six years. More money wickedly wasted for partizan purposes.

A laboring man named Patrick Kelly, living at Newark, N. J., was driven distracted by the neuralgia, and on the 20th ult., committed suicide by placing his head under the wheels of a passing freight train. His death was instantaneous.

The New King of Spain, Amadeus the First, is to be allowed $125,000 a month out of the treasury of that impoverished country. One and a half millions per year is a pretty high salary.

The Wyoming National Bank, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has just elected a lady director, she owning or representing a large amount of the stock of the Bank.

Hon. Fred'k H. Frelinghuysen, Republican, has been elected to the U. S. Senate, from New Jersey, to succeed Hon. A. G. Cattell, also Republican.

William F. Lawrence, Esq., President of the National Tobacco Association died in New York on Saturday last.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

They Stood by their Pledges.

"We tell our Legislature they are too slow in this matter, and we tell those who are opposed to the call of a Convention, or by whose factiousness the measure is delayed, they will yet be called to strict account by their constituents."—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

It must be admitted that there has been a great deal of factious opposition to the Convention Bill, and that much valuable time has been wasted by radical members, who, in their efforts to embarrass the bill and delay its passage, incessantly offered amendments of no practical value and kept demanding the yeas and nays upon every possible occasion. We trust, however, that our esteemed cotemporary does not mean, in the foregoing extract, to shake its cudgel at several of the excellent Conservative members from this section who voted against the Convention bill, for it certainly must have known how they were situated. They were not factious in their opposition to the bill, did nothing to embarrass or delay its passage, but merely recorded their votes against it. Of the six straight-out Conservative representatives who thus voted, Messrs. Marler of Yadkin, Hampton of Surry, and Johns and Settle of Rockingham, were required by their constituents during the canvass last summer to pledge themselves against a Convention, and they did so. However strongly these gentlemen may be in favor of a Convention of the people, however urgent, in their opinion, may be the necessity for such a Convention, and however energetically they may labor among their constituents for a Convention to be carried, they could not have done otherwise than they did. They could not have been expected to prove false to their pledges. Many of those who were foremost in requiring such pledges last summer are foremost now in urging their friend to vote for a Convention; but there are some who supported these gentlemen thus pledged, who have not changed their minds. There was no way, short of another election, which could relieve these representatives of the solemn pledges which compelled them to vote against the Convention bill. County-meetings could not well do it, in as much as such meetings are not always a full and fair expression of the will of the majority. It is true that such may be the popular revolution in a county, as to give the action of a county-meeting great weight with a representative. In such a case the representative must decide, and if he can do so, reconcile his conscience with the new line of duty marked out for him. You know how it is yourself. In the cases of the representatives to whom we particularly refer, no county meetings had been held of sufficient weight to justify them in deviating one hair's breadth from the pledges they had given. The position of these representatives is perfectly understood by their constituencies, who will not think one whit the less of them for bravely standing up to the promises they made; but, on the contrary, they will feel with just pride, that they have men to represent them in whose pledges they can place a confidence which will not be abused nor betrayed.

We have hopes that Yadkin, Surry and Rockingham counties will all vote for a Convention by decided majorities, and our hopes are the more sanguine from the fact that the people of these counties will put faith in what their honest representatives tell them.

The investigation ordered by the Senate into the election held last summer in the 21st Senatorial District—Granville and Person—is at an end. Frauds of the most unblushing character have been disclosed which show that Messrs. Edwards and Bradshaw, the Conservative candidates, received a majority of the legal votes in the District. The Senate commissioned one of their own sworn number, Col. W. A. Allen, of Duplin, to make this investigation, and he performed his duty thoroughly and impartially. We have not the space to detail the various kinds of fraud perpetrated by the Radicals in the 21st District, but will merely remark that some of them were so coolly predetermined and arranged, and so boldly carried out, that it is no wonder the contestants should have clung to their rights with such tenacity. Mr. Lassiter has been ousted from his seat and Barnett escaped only because there was some technical doubt in his case.

Considerable anxiety is felt in official circles in Washington regarding our relations with Mexico, on the question of the "free zone." Mexico pays no attention to the remonstrances of this government, but is constantly increasing the extent of her territory for the admission of free goods, to the manifest injury of our revenue. It is now feared that the military power of the United States will have to be employed, to enforce the claims of this Government.

Four Hundred Thousand More!

Another "big steal," as such things are jocosely termed by the incorruptible patriots in Washington, has just leaked out to the surprise of nobody, and this time it is in connection with the branch Mint at San Francisco, California. The government had credited a very large amount of money to this institution in order that miners and depositors might be paid promptly for their deposits, instead of waiting for their bullion to be converted into coin. This being done, it was considered necessary to find some individual high up in the mysteries of the radical faith, a third-degree man, as it were, to appoint as Superintendent of the Mint so that he might look after all this ready cash. The desired individual was soon found, and he wasn't very hard to find, either. He was duly appointed, the cash was "looked after," and then the administration lit its cigar, folded its hands over its comfortable stomach, tipped back in its easy chair, closed its eyes and listened with satisfaction to the hozannas which the faithful were singing all over the happy land. But now it turns out that that cash has been only too well "looked after." Some $400,000 of it has been stolen;

"Gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were."

The facts of this stupendous robbery are well known in Washington; they have been ventilated and exposed through the Conservative journals, and the cry has gone out for the arrest of the robbers. But the "powers that be" are dumb and inactive. They cannot afford to make a fuss about such an insignificant sum as $400,000, when the facts in connection with it are so damaging to their "honest" party.

The truth is that there is no end to the corruption which is eating into the vitals of the country. The rascalities which have been exposed are but a drop in the bucket to those which never see the light—which are either smothered under some over-topping excitement, or whitewashed by party necessity into absolute virtues. We tell the people that unless they open their eyes widely to current events, and consider earnestly of their results, the false republicanism which has so long been rampant will soon have poisoned beyond all hope the fountain springs of public and private virtue, and will have prepared us for the inevitable doom which awaits a demoralized and degraded nation.

The United States Senate on Thursday of last week passed a bill abolishing the income tax by a vote of 26 yeas to 25 nays, but the friends of this abolition were taken somewhat aback when the bill was sent to the House, and that body returned it to the Senate with the respectful suggestion that it had been meddling with matters that did not concern it; that section 7 of Art. 1 of the Constitution provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." As this is not a bill for raising revenue, but rather for cutting away revenue, some of the members thought the House ought to accept it as it came from the Senate, but others, who have been trampling on the Constitution for ten years and more, were horrified that any one should even approach its infringement upon such a subject as the mere abolition of a tax. And so the tax was not abolished after all.

It was only a couple of weeks ago that two of the Republican Senators in the Indiana Senate, disgusted with the corruptions of their party, went over to the Conservatives and thus gave to the latter the organization of the Chamber. Following their footsteps, two of the Republican members of the West Virginia Senate have gone over to the Conservatives and increased the majority in that body. The tide is beginning to set in famously, and we would not be surprised to see some very noted Republican defections before long, in a much higher body than a mere State Legislature. The thing has got all it wanted—a commencement, and there is no telling when or where it will stop.

Mr. Alfred L. Price, having disposed of his interest in the Wilmington *Journal* to his associate, Maj. Jos. A. Engelhard, has retired from that paper. Mr. Price was the oldest editor of a daily newspaper in this State, and during his career has gathered around him many a warm and trusty friend. He will be followed in his retirement with the regrets of the craft of which he was a honored member; but these regrets will be mingled with satisfaction, when it is remembered that he has left behind him a master hand to control the destinies of the journal whose infancy he fostered, and whose increasing strength and influence he has watched with so much anxious pride.

The Wilson *Plaindealer* has changed hands, Mr. C. S. McDaniel retiring, and Mr. R. W. Singletary assuming control of the paper. The *Plaindealer* is an excellent and earnest advocate of Conservative principles, and, under its new auspices, its energies will not fail.

Hon. I. G. Lash, M. C., will accept our acknowledgments for valuable public documents.

The Representative from Forsyth.

Notwithstanding the large sums of money which have already been drawn from the State Treasury for the payment of the expenses unconstitutionally incurred by the Executive in his high-handed and unprecedented military usurpation of last year—a crime for which he is now undergoing his trial,—it seems that we have not yet reached the sum total of these illegal expenses, but that there are warrants on the Treasury, still in the hands of parties who assisted the Executive in his mad crusade against the peace and dignity of our people, which parties have been quietly waiting their chances to get the warrants slyly cashed. However, Mr. Dunham, the talented young member from Wilson, has clapped an extinguisher upon the hopes of these expectant gentlemen.—He discovered that they were lying in wait like a pack of jackals, and, as will be seen by our report of the Legislative proceedings, he introduced a resolution which passed both Houses, slamming the doors of the Treasury in their faces. The Conservative majority in the Legislature does not intend to permit this plundering of the public funds in the name of a transaction which offends the sensibilities of every just and honest man in the State.

But what can the people of Forsyth say to the action of their Representative, who voted *against* prohibiting the Treasurer from paying these claims? who voted *against* saving the public funds from the hands of these military harpies? Does not the Representative from Forsyth well know that our people have been bled of their hardly earned dimes and dollars in many ways and for many purposes, and that they cannot stand the bleeding process forever? Does he not know that they are especially opposed to paying taxes for the benefit of Gov. Holden's military tools? Does he not know that if the sorely-plundered people consent to the payment of these men it will be taken as an acknowledgment of the righteousness of such proceedings as were witnessed in Alamance and Caswell last summer; that if they thus acknowledge the propriety of the precedent, they may be treated to a repetition of it at some future time; and that their only safe course is to condemn it in every shape and way as having been arbitrary, unconstitutional, unrepublican and unnecessary? Certainly, he knows all this, and yet he plunges ahead in his wild career as if there was no hereafter—as if the time would never come when the people whom he is betraying will hold him to a strict accountability for his misdeeds.—The Representative from Forsyth can rest assured that he has not increased the number of his political friends at home by voting against closing the doors of the Treasury to the illegal claims that are awaiting their chances for payment. As he voted to sustain the legality of Gov. Holden's military movements, then voted against the repeal of the wicked military bill upon which these movements were predicated, and now votes against stopping the payment of the endless claims growing out of all this wretched business, we may take it for granted that he has not such a holy horror for war, discord and bayonets as he once professed to have. His votes show that if he had it in his power, he would inaugurate and keep up a petty war among our people, post bayonets in every county, and effectually stamp out every effort at peace and concord the true men of the State might make. Peace-loving citizens of Forsyth, look at your Representative, and judge him, not by the pretty tales he may whisper in your ears when he comes home from Raleigh, but by his acts and votes which are stamped upon the record.

R. R. Butler, the Radical Congressman from Tennessee, has been acquitted of forgery, notwithstanding it was proved that he did sign the names of other parties to pension claims. The Washington *Patriot* says it anticipated this result, in view of the political relations of the defendant and the partisan character of the court in which he was tried. But the verdict does not change the opinion of a single man who has examined the case, or who has heard the story of the poor, defrauded soldier's wife.

The way that the Indians have been robbed by collusions between the Indian agents and the contractors, almost exceeds belief. The Quaquan Indians were fleeced of $50,000 out of an appropriation of $90,000; and the Cherokees, out of an appropriation of $200,000 had to pay 63 per cent, while the Choctaws, out of a similar amount, had to pay 73 per cent to these Radical harpies. The facts are now leaking out, and they show exactly where all our Indian troubles spring from.

A despatch from Washington, dated 30th ult., states that the sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee, composed of Messrs. Porter, Upson and Morgan, have unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of the Senate bill abolishing the Test Oath. This looks like a patch of blue sky ahead.

The President has nominated Richard W. King to be Collector of customs at Pamlico, North Carolina.

A Word to Our Friends.

Everybody admits that the *Press* is a live, wide awake newspaper, willing to take blows, and ready, at all times, to strike back again as hard as it can hit.—It is apparent that our march is onward and steady, and that we are rallying to our support the good and true men of all the old parties. We now wish to say to our friends that an important election is near at hand, and one that will have a mighty influence upon the future weal or woe of the State. The Radical office-holders and office-seekers will strain every nerve to prejudice the minds of the people against a State Convention, and induce them, not only to vote against a Convention, but to vote for candidates who, no matter what they pretend, are opposed to making any important alterations and amendments in our defective State Constitution—candidates, in fact, who are sold body and soul to the interests of the office-holders and blood-suckers, and who will, of course, do nothing to abolish useless offices or reduce the expenses, which, year after year, are grinding the people deeper into the embarrassments of poverty.

We have already declared in favor of a restricted Convention of the people, and we appeal to our friends to uphold and strengthen our hands in the battle it will be ours to fight with the devil and his angels. Circulate the PRESS everywhere, for thereby the true doctrine is disseminated, and the wiles of the spoiler will be demolished like cob-webs. Let our friends remember that demagogues, office-holders and office-seekers will besiege them on every side, talk prettily to their wives and kiss their children, all for the sake of that darling vote. They will misrepresent the present, and appeal to dead and buried issues to alarm and influence our friends. Believe them not, "for their tongues are forked and their souls are sunk in vanity." Read the PRESS, which will endeavor to present the facts as they are, fresh from the well of truth, "pure and undefiled."

Remember that the office-holders are making this fight to hold on to the public teats from which they are sucking the wealth of the community. They have been getting richer, while the people have been getting poorer; they crave more and more, and in their craving and cupidity will trample under foot right, justice, truth, fair-dealing and everything else so that they may attain their end.

It is the hardest kind of work to get at the meaning of the telegraphic despatches daily paraded in the columns of some of our cotemporaries. We have to compare our exchanges one with another, and then with the assistance of a gazetteer, dictionary, almanac and a few other auxiliaries, we manage to obtain a fair insight into what the telegrams really do mean. For instance, take from the Wilmington *Star*—and it is not a whit worse than other dailies—the following:

"The French have captured Godson."

"The Empress Augusta, who has been placed in the hospital at Cambrai, is exposed to the fire."

There is no such place as Godson in the known world, much less in France, and consequently the French could not have captured it. Then again, the Empress Augusta is safe in her palace at Berlin, far away from the hurly-burly of war, and even if she was not, it is hardly likely she would be put in a French hospital and exposed to the Prussian fire. Even the printer who set up such stuff ought to have known better than that. The real meaning of the despatch is this:

"The French have captured a godson of the Empress Augusta, and placed him in a hospital at Cambrai, which is exposed to the fire of the enemy."

Our cotemporaries pay enormous prices to the Associated Press Company for these telegrams, and consequently, if they are so valuable as to warrant such an outlay, they ought to present them to their readers in an intelligible manner. If it is the fault of the telegraph operators that such a farrago is daily served up, then they are not fit for their positions.

The city of Paris has at last surrendered, and an armistice for three weeks has been declared. France has yet some 500,000 men in the field who have not surrendered, but who will await events before laying down their arms. It is probable that the war between France and Prussia is now virtually over, and the next contest will be for the governing power in France.

It will be seen by our Legislative report that the bill authorizing the consolidation of the North Carolina Railroad, and the North-Western N. C. Railroad has passed the Senate by eight majority. It has not yet been considered in the House. Should it pass the latter body, then it has one more rough road to travel, and that will be in the meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad.

The gentlemen of the Ciceronian Literary Society, of Roanoke College, Va., will accept our thanks for an invitation to attend the Anniversary Celebration which takes place on the evening of the 22d inst.

John G. Marler, Esq., the energetic Representative from Yadkin county, has placed us under obligations for valuable State documents.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Various Commiittees submitted reports on bills which had been referred to them, and which will be taken up in their proper order.

The House joint resolution calling upon the Governor for the letter book, embracing the correspondence of Gov. Holden, by letter or telegraph, during 1869 and 1870, &c., was passed.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, introduced a bill, which was placed on calandar, in relation to the corporate limits of the town of Thomasville.

Mr. Lehman, radical, of Craven, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of witnesses in the Impeachment trial. Mr. Lehman stated that the Governor's counsel would have to summons a great many witnesses, many of whom are unable to pay the expenses of a trip to Raleigh, and the Governor is also unable to bear the expenses.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of an amendment not allowing more than two witnesses to one fact.

Subsequently, Mr. Graham, con., of Orange, offered a substitute for the above bill, which was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the House.

HOUSE.—Committees reported and quite a variety of bills were placed on the calendar. A great many bills were introduced, the more important of which will be referred to when they come up for action. The House then devoted itself to the consideration of the Convention Bill as a whole, and the debate continued until adjournment.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—Several bills were introduced and a mass of unfinished busines postponed, in order to take up the bill consolidating the North Carolina and North Western N. C. R. R. Messrs. Gilmer, Graham of Alamance, Cowles, Olds, and others advocated the passage of the bill, while Merrimon, Love and Flemming opposed it. Finally the bill was amended by the adoption of an amendment by Mr. Gilmer, and then passed its third and last reading by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs Adams, Allen, *Barnett*, Battle, *Bellamy*, Brown, Cook, Council, Cowles, Currie, Dargan, Gilmer, Graham, of Alamance, Graham of Orange, Jones, *Lehman*, Linney, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, *Olds*, *Price*, Robbins of Davidson, Robbins of Rowan, Skinner, Troy and Worth—27.

Nays.—Messrs. *Beasley*, *Brogden*, Crowell, *Eppes*, Flemming, *Flythe*, *Hawkins*, *Hyman*, *King*, Latham, Ledbetter, Love, Mauney, *McCotter*, Merrimon, *Moore*, Speed, Waddell and Whitesides—19.

Conservatives in Roman; Radicals in Italic.

Mr. Speed, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in the contested election in Granville and Person counties, declaring that the Conservative candidates had been elected—Mr. Edwards by 99 majority and Mr. Bradshaw by 71 majority. Postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sparrow, con. of Beaufort, introduced a bill to regulate the power of Township Boards of Trustees in reference to the levy of taxes, which was referred. Several other bills were sent to committee.

The Bill concerning a Convention of the people was then taken up. After a long debate, the previous question was called, and the bill passed its third and final reading by the following ballot:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Bryson, Clinard, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, *Duckworth*, Dunham, Furr, Gambrel, Gore, Gulick, Grayson, Gregory, Harris of Guilford, Henderson, Houston, Hill, Hinnant, Johnston of Buncombe, Jones of Caldwell, Joyner of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly of Davie, Kelsey, Kincade, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Martin, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Mitchell, Nicholson, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Shull, Smith of Anson, Smith of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Tomlinson, Waring, Welch, Withers, Wilcox, Woodhouse, Young of Yancy, York.—65.

Nays.—Messrs. *Brooks*, Brown, *Bryant* of Halifax, Bryan of Jones, *Bunn*, *Buxton*, *Cawthorn*, Carson, *Collis*, *Copeland*, Darden, *Dudley*, *Ellison*, *Faulkner*, *Fisher*, *Fletcher Garrison*, Gatling, *Goodwyn*, *Guyther*, Hampton, *Harris* of Franklin, *Hargrove*, *Hardy*, *Johnson*, of Edgecombe, Jones, *Jones* of Northampton, *Justice*, *Lyon*, *Mabson*, Marler, *Morris*, *Morgan* of Wake, *Newsom*, *Nissen*, *Page*, *Phillips*, *Reavis*, *Robbins*, Settle, *Smith* of Halifax, *Sykes*, *Tucker*, *Willis*, *Williamson*, *Young* of Wake—46.

Thus it will be seen that 64 conservatives and 1 radical voted for the bill, while 6 conservatives, 3 independents, and 37 radicals, including the colored members, voted against it.

Messrs. Johns and Settle, of Rockingham, in explaining their votes, said that they were compelled to go against the bill because of the pledges they had made during the canvass in their county last summer. They were, however, fully satisfied that Rockingham would go for a Convention by a large majority.

Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, and Mr. Hampton of Surry, were trammeled by similar pledges, and could not do otherwise than they did.

Mr. Dunham, con., having ascertained that warrants on the Treasury were still in the hands of certain parties, for services rendered to the "State troops" during the Governor's and Kirk's war last summer, offered a resolution prohibiting the Public Treasurer from paying out any money to any person on account of services rendered in the military movement last year.

The resolution gave rise to some debate, but finally passed its second reading by a vote of 63 yeas to 23 nays. The nays were as follows, all being radicals, and the colored members printed in italics.

Bryant of Halifax, *Bunn*, Collis, *Dudley*, *Ellison*, Fisher, Goodwyn, Hargrove, *Johnson* of Edgecombe, Jones of Northampton, Lyon, *Mabson*, *Morgan* of Wake, Newsom, NISSEN, *Page*, Phillips, *Reavis*, *Robbins*, *Tucker*, *Willis*, *Williamson* and Young of Wake.

The radicals, under the lead of Hargrove, then tried desperately to postpone the final passage of the resolution, but failed. Mr. Dunham called the previous question, and it passed third reading by a vote of 62 yeas to 17 nays.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE.—Message from the House transmitting the Convention bill, and the resolution directing the Treasurer not to pay certain claims held by parties for participating in the military movement in this State last summer, and asking concurrence in the same.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the latter resolution was taken and passed its several readings.

The Convention bill was made the special order for Monday night.

Much other business was transacted, but nothing acted upon definitely.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr Jordan, con., of Person, the bill to create a commission to inquire into corruptions and frauds was taken up, and much discussion ensued. Many members were in favor of a commission appointed who were not members of the Legislature, as the latter had enough to do to attend to their duties in that body. The names of Hon. David S. Reid of Rockingham, Col. David Coleman of Buncombe, and Gen. Alfred Dockery of Richmond, seemed to be most in favor. The bill, however, was postponed until Monday.

The bill incorporating the town of Gibsonville, in Guilford county, passed its several readings.

Upon application for an extension of leave of absence for a member from New Hanover, another member remarked that the present law gave no *per diem* to members while they were upon leave of absence.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE.—The bill concerning the report of the Committee on the contested election case from Granville and Person counties, was taken up and discussed, without arriving at any definite action.

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, introduced bills which were referred, concerning registration of deeds upon certain proofs; and allowing Executors and Administrators to plead in certain cases.

The High Court of Impeachment met at the usual hour. The Board of Managers was allowed to amend the eighth article of Impeachment, although counsel for the defendant argued against it. After transacting other unimportant business, the Court adjourned until Wednesday when the examination of witnesses will begin.

The Granville and Person election case was then resumed, and various members discussed the frauds which had been committed in those counties under the pretended sanction of the law.

HOUSE.—The bill in relation to salaries and fees was made the special order for to-morrow. Bills relating to the affairs of a number of counties, especially in regard to their county taxes, were then debated and disposed of.

The bill creating a commission to inquire into charges of corruption and fraud during the past few years, passed its several readings. The bill empowers the Speakers of the two Houses to appoint the Committee.

The bill declaratory of the meaning of Sec 34, Chap. 225, laws of 1869-'70, in reference to the sureties on Sheriffs' bonds, passed third reading.

The bill to change the line between Wilkes and Alleghany counties passed third reading.

A large number of local bills were taken up and considered, many of which were passed, and others recommitted. None of them affected counties in this immediate section.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—The Convention bill, as amended by the House, was taken up, and the Senate declined to concur in the House amendments. A Committee of Conference was then appointed, consisting of Graham of Orange, Brown of Caswell and Robbins of Rowan on the part of the Senate.

The contested election case in the 21st Senatorial District, was debated at length, and resulted in the unseating of Lassiter by a vote of 24 yeas to 19 nays. His colleague, Barnett, was allowed to retain his seat, because there was some doubt in his case.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—Mr. L. C. Edwards, Senator from Granville, in place of Lassiter, was sworn in.

The bill concerning defaulting Railroad Presidents passed its several readings. It requires Presidents, Directors and other officers to surrender to their successors in office, all books, papers &c., under severe penalties for refusing.

Mr. Cowles, of Yadkin, moved to take up the bill punishing Railroad officials and agents, and other persons, for embezzlement. The bill was passed.

Mr. Graham of Orange, introduced a bill restoring the old punishment of death for burglary and arson, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Graham intends this bill as a blow at all secret societies no matter what they are called, which permit house-breaking and burning.

Many bills of local interest were passed or referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Marler introduced a bill to prevent the felling of trees in Yadkin river, which was referred.

A large number of bills relating to corporations, county taxes, turn-pike roads, &c., were discussed and disposed of, none of them affecting this section.

The bill in relation to salaries and fees of State officers was then taken up and considered section by section until adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

SENATE.—Committees reported on various bills, and much business of local interest transacted.

The bill relative to the public lands lying in Jones and Onslow counties was amended and passed second reading. It authorizes the Board of Education to lay out these swamp lands into sections, and transfer to the Planters R. R. Company alternate sections, the Company pledging itself to dig a canal and thus drain the swamps.

High Court of Impeachment assembled

at the usual hour, and a question arose as to whether the new Senator from Granville could be admitted as a member of the Court. He was finally accepted, the Chief Justice deciding in his favor. Governor's counsel made replication to the 8th article of impeachment as amended, and the Board of Managers responded. Senators, as members of the Court, were then sworn in, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Bills of various kinds were introduced by members, and either placed on calendar or referred to Committees.

The bills in relation to the Salaries and Fees of State officers was then discussed by sections, and from the first to the fifth section adopted. It is difficult to give any idea of the bill as it now stands but it is changed considerably from its original form. Will give it in full when perfected.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOST AND RECOVERED.—The Wilmington *Star* states that our towsman, Mr. E. T. Clemmons, was in that city a week or two ago, and while there lost a valuable package containing a lot of drafts, acknowledgments on post-offices, receipts, &c. The package was picked up in the street by Emanuel Jones, a colored man, who handed it over to another colored man, E. F. Martin, to forward it to Mr. Clemmons at this place. Mr. Clemmons received the package all right, though he had despaired of ever seeing it again.

IMPEACHMENT.—Since impeachment has become the order of the day and the accepted remedy for all the ills with which mankind is afflicted, the Petersburg *Courier* bristles up at the Mayor of that little city, and hints that *he* ought to be impeached. As we don't intend to be behind the age, we now give fair notice to all the Mayors and Constables, and so forth, within a hundred miles of this place, that if they don't take the PRESS, pay for it, read it and believe it, or otherwise stir our indignation, we shall go for having them impeached *ab initio, secundum artem.* Let 'em remember what an awful thing it is to get the newspapers down on 'em.

"DRUNK AS BLAZES."—This is a very common expression, but few knew how it originated. It came about in this wise: To-day, February 3d, is the festival of St. Blasius, as he is called in the Lutheran calendar, or St. Blaise, as he is called in that of the Church of England. He is considered the patron saint of wool-workers, and in some parts of England the dealers and weavers of woolen goods have a procession every seventh anniversary of his festival. In old times it was celebrated extensively by fires lighted on hills, and this is still done in Scotland on the previous evening under the name of the Candlemas Blaze. Formerly this was the occasion of much drinking and uproarious jollity, and processions of half-fuddled weavers used to march from fire to fire. Those who took part in these processions were called "Blazers;" hence the term "Drunk as Blazers," which colloquial use has corrupted as above.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY is not quite three weeks off, and we notice that arrangements are being made at various places throughout the country to celebrate it appropriately. Cannot Salem and Winston get up a speaker or two for the occasion, and especially some one to read the "Farewell Address," a document whose every line and word ought to be impressed upon the minds of the rising generation. Washington once honored Salem with his stately presence, and the apartments he occupied are in existence now, looking pretty much as they did then.

We understand that Mr. John H. White has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, in place of Mr. John Henry Masten, resigned. Bye the bye, is it exactly right that the United States Marshal should make his Deputies pay over to him half their fees and earnings? Such, we are told, has been the practice all along. It would be cheaper for the government to appoint the deputies direct, and make them do the work at half the fees, for it is all they get anyhow.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Jacob Crouse, and others, of Alleghany County, met with an accident on the night of the 13th ult., which came very near proving fatal. They were out wagoning, and drove into New river, just where the Wilson joins it. The current was swift, and full of floating ice. One huge block of ice swept by, which had just broken loose a few hundred yards above the ford, and tripped the lead horse which was quickly drowned. The other horse was badly injured, the wagon wrecked, and the driver escaped with difficulty. Mr. Crouse, who was riding a little ahead of his team, leaped his horse upon the floating ice which was crushing against the river bank, and ran back to the bank, a distance of nearly thirty yards. As it was intensely dark, the escape of the parties from death was truly Providential.

We understand that the Hon. Lewis Hanes, of the *Old North State*, was summoned to Washington last Saturday, to give testimony before Morton's Committee, as to the outrages alleged to have been committed in this State.

See Dr. Ayer's Advertisement. These Medicines are good, having stood the test of years.

CLEAR AT LAST.—After just one week of nasty, snowy, sleety, rainy, drizzly, sloppy and muddy weather, it cleared off beautifully on Wednesday afternoon. Now we hope it will stay clear, for we have had bad weather enough to last us this winter out. February came in with the rain pouring down in torrents, and we want it to depart in a more pleasant mood.

Thursday morning, threatning rain.

There are too many aspirants for the Conservative nomination for Convention delegate in Stokes. It won't do. This is no time for personal ambitions. We have an unscrupulous enemy to fight, and every other consideration must be merged into one united effort for the public good. Whoever stands in the way of harmonious action is an enemy to the best interests of the State, and should be so treated.

☞ See notice to trespassers in our advertising columns. There has been much complaint on this score.

☞ Attention is also called to the advertisements of J. L. Fulkerson, who is determined not to hide his light under a bushel.

STATE ITEMS.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States for the past five or six years, is now in session, and testimony is being taken in regard to North Carolina. A large number of witnesses have been summoned to Washington, at the public expense, to give testimony in these matters. Jo. Holden, Steph. A. Douglas, W. A. Albright, who used to be enrolling officer here in Forsyth and is now a red-mouthed radical, and many others, mostly radical office-holders, have gone on to add their mite to the slanders heaped upon the good name of the State.

This investigation, gotten up for the basest partisan purposes, will prove abortive. Congress is in no humor to attempt further violence in the affairs of the Southern people, for the North is speaking out boldly and ominously against it. Even the Senator who started the investigation has been repudiated by his own State.—The Reconstruction Committee are quarreling among themselves, and the House is actually talking of abolishing the test-oath. These are good signs. We are assured from what we see in the Northern, and, especially, the Washington journals, that the dominant party in Congress is more disposed to loosen its grasp upon the political affairs of the South, than to hasten its own doom by further punitory and unconstitutional legislation.

Judge Henry, of Asheville, who presided over the Courts in this Circuit during the late term, has been summoned to Washington on business connected with the Western N. C. Rail Road. A bill introduced into Congress last session, appropriating a large quantity of public land for the completion of this road, will, it is thought, certainly pass. Judge Henry has been requested, says the Asheville *Citizen*, to bring to Washington the survey made by the late Superintendent, in order that the estimates may be seen.

Dr. A. D. McDonald, a practising physician of Wilmington, while on his way to visit a patient to whom he had been hurriedly summoned late last Friday night, was attacked by two men with drawn knives. The doctor defended himself as well as he could with his cane, and shouted for assistance. His cries aroused a colored man in the neighborhood, who sallied forth with a shot gun, whereupon the assailants fled. It was too dark to recognize the scoundrels, or even to distinguish their color. The doctor was not hurt on his person, but his clothing was cut in 27 places.

Wm. H. Bernard, Esq., editor of the Wilmington *Star*, has been fortunate enough to draw a prize of $2,500 in a Louisiana State Lottery. Where he was lucky, a thousand were not. These lotteries are dangerous things to meddle with. They are only another name for gambling, just as the Radicalism of the present day is another name for fraud and corruption in official places.

It is stated that Pool, the President of the University of North Carolina, offers to give $1000 of his salary towards paying off the debt of that institution. If Mr. Pool don't look out, he will die of enlargement of the heart.

The Sheriff of Jackson county advertises only 21,250 acres of land in that county to be sold for the taxes due since 1868.

Mr. Frederick C. Hill, who was years ago the editor of the Wilmington *Advertiser*, and well known throughout the State as an intelligent politician and sprightly writer, died in Wilmington on the 30th ult., aged 60 years.

There has been a change of schedule on the North Carolina Railroad. The mail train leaves Goldsboro for Charlotte at 3 P. M., and leaves Charlotte for Goldsboro, at 8 P. M. The express train leaves Charlotte for Raleigh at 5.35 A. M., and leaves Raleigh for Charlotte at 8.45 A. M.

Two prisoners broke out of jail at Charlotte on Friday night last, but were soon recaptured and returned to their old quarters. Now that the Conservatives control the jails in many of our counties, it is not so easy to escape as it used to be. A year or so ago, hardly a week passed by, that some jail was not broken open, and the inmates got away.

The iron on the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad is laid to the bridge at Third Creek, a distance of 4 miles. The bridge will be completed in a few days, and then the track laying will proceed rapidly.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, has reported against female suffrage. The chairman, Mr. Bingham, argues that it is a question belonging exclusively to the States. If it was certain that the ladies would all vote the radical ticket, we wonder if he would argue that way?

The Legislature of Nebraska threaten to impeach the radical Governor of that State—one of the Butlers—for having, as is alleged, robbed the State Treasury of $17,000, which money belonged to the school-fund. The radicals seem to have an especial liking for school funds.

Bills have been introducedin to the U. S Senate, as previously intimated would be the case, for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States. The radicals feel the absolute necessity of having six more votes in the next electoral college, and so these sparsely populated territories must be erected into States.

A curious lawsuit has just been commenced in Illinois against the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad. A lady, who was in a delicate situation, was travelling on it, and was so jostled about by the roughness of the road, that premature delivery was brought on, and she gave birth to twins in the cars. She has now brought suit against the Company, laying her damages at $10,000.

Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, having a few weeks ago inspected the State Penitentiary, commenced a speech to the prisoners by remarking that he "was glad to see so many here." This was followed by an awkward pause, and the Governor took back what he had said, with as much grace as he could muster.

A waterspout recently burst about sixteen miles west of Monterey, California. A great body of water dashed to the earth with tremendous force, pouring a torrent ten feet deep through a previously dry canon, destroying a substantial bridge, and sweeping away lumber and cattle.

In the United States District Court, at Richmond, Va., on the 27th ult., a colored woman named Katie Cummings obtained a verdict of $1,100 damages from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, for having been ejected from a train at Alexandria, because she refused to go in the car set apart for the colored people.

A lad at Pickering, Ohio, while attempting to feed a pet bear which his father had reared from a cub, was attacked by the animal and so badly lacerated that his death resulted. His scalp was almost entirely torn off.

A citizen of Pittsburg, Pa., has received $1,350 damages from the city, for the forcible removal of his daughter from his house to the small-pox hospital, while she was suffering from small-pox. She died at the hospital, and it was alleged that she died from exposure, and from the want of care.

At a recent fashionable wedding party in Troy, N. Y., while the guests were in the parlors paying their respects to the happy couple, some thief crawled into the house, slipped up stairs, and stole all the wedding presents.

Vice President Colfax has been offered a salary of $25,000 a year, if he will resign and take charge of a private business. He replied that he intended to remain in office until the expiration of his present term, and then retire from public life altogether.

The steamboat W. R. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, exploded her boiler near Memphis, on the 29th ult., and was burned. Out of eighty-five passengers about sixty were lost, many of them jumping overboard in the confusion and drowning. Of those who were saved, quite a number were badly injured.

The steamer Kensington and the bark Templar collided near Cape Hatteras on the 25th ult., and both were sunk. Everybody on board the bark was lost, except one sailor. The crew and passengers of the steamer escaped in boats.

Ex-President Johnson denies the rumors which are afloat relative to his being in favor of Grant's re-election, and that he would accept a seat in his cabinet. He says before he would do such a thing he would tie one end of a rope around his neck, the other end around the limb of a tree, and then walk off.

The Legislature of Kansas has elected Alexander Caldwell to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Edmund G. Ross. Both are Republicans, but the new Senator is an anti-protectionist.

The Sultan of Turkey has his back up, and declares that henceforth he will rely upon himself for protection, and not upon the interests and jealousies of the European powers.

Congress has passed a bill increasing soldiers' pensions. It will involve an increased expenditure of five millions per year for five years.

The French refugees, who favor the empire, are leaving England for the island of Jersey, so as to be ready to return to France as soon as peace is restored.

The number of brandy distilleries in this State last year was 1,063: whisky distilleries 13; the former are generally closed at present, and there are but three whisky distilleries now in operation so far as is known to the revenue officers.

A Splendid Offer.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the PEOPLE'S PRESS and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for $3 50.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the Model Parlor Magazine of America.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Negotiations for the Capitulation of Paris—Surrender of Longwy—Bloody Riots in Paris—The Surrender of Paris and its Forts—An Armistice Declared.

JAN. 25.—Longwy has capitulated to the Germans, with 4,000 prisoners and 200 guns. It is almost completely in ruins.

There is much excitement throughout Europe, arising from the negotiations alleged to be going on for the surrender of Paris. Jules Favre had arrived at Versailles with authority to negotiate a capitulation. Bismarck, who has been appointed Chancellor of the German Empire, regards Favre's terms as inadmissible. General Trochu is sick, and Gen. Vinoy is now in command at Paris. A special despatch from London intimates that the end is at hand, so far as the defence of Paris is concerned. The Imperialists are active, and the English government is known to favor the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty.

JAN. 26.—It is stated upon trustworthy authority that the Germans will demand the unconditional surrender of Paris, and all her forts and defences. The terms have not been arranged as yet, and the bombardment continues. The Emperor of Germany has written to the Empress that the capitulation is imminent, and his speedy return to Berlin is expected.

Garabaldi is surrounded by the Germans at Dijon. The Germans have abandoned the siege of Cambrai, and other fortresses in the north-east. They have also stormed Grayronde, and repulsed the French at Villars.

JAN. 27.—Serious riots have occurred in Paris. The mob attacked the prison of Mazas, causing the jailor and assistants to flee for their lives, and then released the prisoners confined there. The revolutionists resolved to seize the government on Sunday, and consequently they surrounded the Hotel de Ville on that day, and fired upon the officers who refused them admittance. The fire was returned by the soldiers, killing five and wounding eighteen of the rioters. The mob then dispersed. The government has suppressed the newspapers favoring the mob, placed artillery around the government head-quarters, closed the club-houses and doubled the guards. Gen. Trochu retains the presidency of the government, but has resigned command of the military defences.

Gen. Faidherbe is at Dunkirk, preparing to defend it against the Germans. The town of LeMans, 27 miles from Paris, is now occupied by 20,000 Germans with cavalry and artillery.

JAN. 28.—The negotiations for the surrender of Paris are now so far advanced that the articles of capitulation will be ready for signature to-day.

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

JAN. 29.—The following despatch has been received by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, from the American Legation in London:

"The German ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea, was signed about 8 o'clock last evening, at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre. The army of Paris remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have yet been received. Count Bernstoff thinks it important that the fact the armistice extends over the sea should be made known as widely as possible."

The Emperor William telegraphs the Empress that the troops in Paris are to be disarmed; that the French National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux, in a fortnight. All armies in the field are to maintain their respective positions, and the ground between the lines to be neutral.

JAN. 30.—The German troops are forbidden to enter Paris. Provisions are being sent into the city under German supervision. The Germans have levied a contribution on the city of two hundred millions of francs.

All the forts around Paris are now occupied by the Germans.

Dispatches regarding events are very conflicting, and everything seems to be in confusion.

JAN. 31.—The city of Lyons is disposed to maintain its resistance to the Germans, and has sent a deputation to Bordeaux to urge the adoption of general measures for the same object. Demonstrations have occurred in several of the French towns against the armistice, and against the surrender of French territory.

Gambetta has ratified the capitulation of Paris, and it is reported in London that he has committed suicide—political suicide, probably.

The French troops south of the Loire do not respect the armistice. Three corps from Bourges attempted to force their way to rejoin Chanzy when the Prussians destroyed the bridge at Blois, and compelled them to retreat southwardly.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Emma Alspaugh, Harriet Barrow, Mrs. Rebecca Bolsford, Mrs. Mary T. T. Cofer, Miss Louisa Ebert, Miss Sophia Finch, Mrs. Catherine Gray, Mrs. Nancy Harman, Mrs. Martha Hammock, Miss Cyntha Lashmit, Miss Jones E. Miller, Miss Sallie Morris, Mrs. Emily Newsom, 2, Miss Mollie Peddicord, Miss Mary E. Pickel, Miss Mollie Shouse, Miss Lucy Swaim, Miss Lizzie Shields, Miss Margaret Tysinger, Miss Mary Tally, Mrs. Sallie Taylor, Mrs. Martha A. Calhoun, Mrs. Ann Wicker.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Charles Clinard, J. W. Cole, Calvin Cheek, George Camel, George Frye, Sanford Fishel, Rev. W. F. Gray, M. Harris, Robert Hester, B. Johnson, Andrew Kimel, Orange Kirk, George McKaughan, Bennett Myrs, George Newsum, Daniel J. Reece, Newell Sapp, Mathias Steward, F. J. Smith, John Vance, J. W. Whicker, Weiley Wesmeland, Thomas Woosley, Robert B. Walker, David P. Yokely.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Jan. 31.—Lugs, Common, $3 to $5; Good, $5 to $8; Common Smoking, $8 to $12; Good and Fine, $12 to $15; Leaf, Common, $6 to $8; Medium, $8 to $10; Good, $10 to $14; Medium Wrappers, $20 to $30.

Fine Yellow Wrappers, general average of prices from $30 to $40, and some very fine lots higher.

MARRIED,

On the 19th ult., by Rev. Albert Craft, Mr. SANDY FLYNT to Miss SARAH HARPER, daughter of Elisha Harper, all of this county.

On the 18th ult., by J. A. Johnson, Esq., Mr. E. M. HARRIS to Miss MARTHA A. BEAVER, all of Iredell county.

On the 24th ult., by Jos. Motsinger, Esq., Mr. FRANKLIN MOTSINGER to Miss LOUISA CHARLES, all of Davidson county.

On the 24th ult., by Jos. Motsinger Esq., Mr. HENRY ENOCHS of Forsyth, to Miss ANN CLOTFELTER, of Davidson.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. HENRY C. FOSTER and Miss MARY A. HENDRIX, all of Davie county.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. JOHN N. CHARLES and Miss SALLIE BESSENT only daughter of Elder C. W. Bessent, all of Davie county.

On the 26th ult., by D. L. Siseloff, Esq., at the residence of the brides mother, Mr. JACOB F. YOKELY to Miss SARAH E. LEONARD, all of Davidson county.

On the 27th ult., by D. L. Siseloff Esq., at his residence, Mr. JOHN H. CHADWICK to Miss NANCY J. BRINKLY, all of Davidson county.

DIED,

At his residence, in this county, near Friedberg Church, on the 26th ult., Mr. BENJAMIN SPAUGH, a respected and well known citizen, aged about 58 years.

In Winston, on the 27th ult., ROBERT DECATUR, infant son of Harman and Mary Miller, aged 13 months and 11 days.

In Stokes county, on the 11th ult., MARY EMMA, infant daughter of A. and R. Neal, aged 19 months and 2 days.

In Lexington, on the 18th ult., Mrs. P. E. BARRETT, wife of Rev. Robert G. Barrett.

JOHN WILSON WM. WILSON.

WILSON & BROTHER,
GENERAL
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

REFER TO
H. Geiger & Co., No. 222 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21–6m.

S. T. MICKEY'S
FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
GRAPE VINES
BY the dozen, 100, 1,000 or 10,000. Also **FRUIT TREES,** STRAWBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, CURRANT, BLACKBERRY, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, &c., &c., &c., and other plants in my line. Should my customers wish any variety not on hand, I will order from reliable Nurserymen.

I am Agent for the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries. For further information see Knox's Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, which contains much valuable information on Small Fruit Culture, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents. I am also agent for the EUREKA Grape, which is placed first on the list by many grape growers.

☞ Send postage stamp for Catalogue. ☜ Send in your orders early.

☞ Plants and Vines not over four pounds weight, can be sent by mail.

Salem, N. C., Oct 14, 1870. 40-tf S. T. MICKEY.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

TO TRESPASSERS

Upon Salem Town Land.

ALL PERSONS who have been committing trespass upon the Salem Town Land, by removing Timber, Soil, &c., without having previously obtained permission to do so, are hereby warned that legal proceedings will at once be commenced against them, if it is not discontinued after the publication of this notice.

S. THOS. PFOHL,
Warden of Salem.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1., 1871.–5–4w.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportionable sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and Girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Feb. 3,–5–3m. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co, Portland, Maine. Feb. 3–5–3m.

NOTICE.

B. F. JONES
Against } Attachment.
J. A. KIMBROUGH.

The defendant above named, will please take notice that a warrant of attachment was this day issued against him for the sum of thirty-one dollars and ninety cents, ($31 90) due by book account, and returnable before J. W. Goslen, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County of Yadkin, at his office in West Bend, the 11th day of February, 1871, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

Dated this, 7th day of January, A. D., 1871.

B. F. JONES,
Jan. 20, 1871.–3–4t (pd) Plaintiff.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.

Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by
J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE **MALTESE COLLARS,** CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests

at reduced prices.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

VALENTINES!

A Splendid lot of VALENTINES at the BOOK-STORE.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

Clayed CUBA MOLASSES.

200 HOGSHEADS
PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
In Bright New Packages,
For Sale LOW FOR CASH, by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Jan. 27, 1871.–4-3t Wilmington, N. C.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH.
a beautiful article.
Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 3–5tf.

STEINFELD'S FRENCH Cognac Bitters,
FIRST PRIZE
Paris Exhibition 1867.
Purify the blood and strengthen the system, eradicating the effect of dissipation, maintain the human frame in condition of healthfulness, dispel the Blues and all mental distempers, and relieve those whose sedentary habits lay them open to depression. They prevent and cure *Bilious and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Sea-Sickness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus,* **and every complaint incidental to diet or atmosphere. Ladies will find them a sovereign boon, as they eradicate all traces of Debility, Nervousness, Inertness, and Diseases peculiar to the sex.**
☞ **Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the office of**
M. JACOBSON, Sole Proprietor,
64 & 66 Water Street, N. Y.

H. BRUNHILD, Wilmington, General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Jan. 27–4–1y.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELYS DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.
48–tf.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in *five minutes* without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

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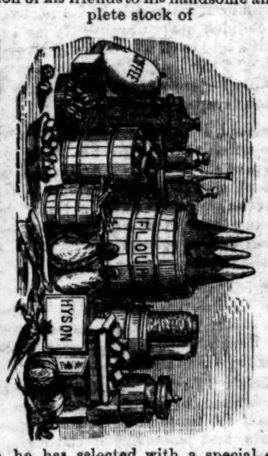
GROCERIES  FAMILY

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